WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME II. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 5619, (1859.) NUMBER 50.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS SQUEIRAN.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

TERMS.

For One Year—Payable in Advance	$5 00
For Six Months	3 00
For Three Months	1 50
For the Eastern States, Utah and Europe	3 00
Single Copies	12½c

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates:—

One Square of Ten Lines, One Month	$4 00
Every Additional Square	2 00

Double the Above Rates for Three Months.

☞ All communications to be addressed "EDITOR OF THE GLEANER."

MORTARA CASE.

MEETING at MUSICAL HALL.

Great Assemblage of Citizens of all Denominations.

Addresses, Resolutions, &c.

With pleasure we record another manifestation of goodwill towards the Hebrew nation on the part of our fellow citizens, differing from us in religious opinion.

In response to the call of Sir Moses Montefiore and the invitation of a committee of our co-religionists in this city, the Israelites of San Francisco, and the Advocates of civil and religious liberty of all denominations, met together in Mass Meeting on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. at Musical Hall, to protest against the late act of the Roman See in the Mortara affair.

At an early hour the extensive hall was filled to its utmost capacity with Jews and Gentiles, and hundreds were obliged to leave for want of accommodation, and probably no public meeting in San Francisco, political or otherwise, has ever been so numerously or more respectably attended. Never before on the Pacific coast, had the Israelites assembled in such numbers under one roof. And although the circumstance that brought them together was a painful one, the sympathy and respect manifested on this occasion by our fellow citizens should be a source of gratification not only to the Israelites of San Francisco, but to their friends abroad.

The meeting which with one exception, was most orderly and attentive, was addressed by gentlemen representing the Pulpit, the Bar and the Press.

We cannot conclude this introduction without some expression to the gratification we experienced on seeing gentlemen, the ornaments of the Pulpit and the Bar of our State, evince so much good will towards Israel, and give such an example of their appreciation of religious liberty, as did the speakers at the Mortara meeting.

May this spirit of liberality, combined with a deep sense of religion, spread their benign influence more and more, till they will have established their throne above those of arbitrary power and fanaticism.

The meeting was called by Messrs. Seligman, Solomon, Ashim, Helbing, Davies, and King—the first three Presidents, of Hebrew Congregations in this city, and three last named, Presidents of Hebrew Benevolent Societies. The call as published in the daily papers, was in the following words:

The Mortara Abduction.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, FEELing deeply incensed at the injury recently perpetrated upon Mr. Mortara, of Bologna (Italy), in the abduction of his son, and recognizing the peril which attaches to the social and religious condition of all those antagonistic to the Catholic faith involved in such a precedent, make this call upon the Israelites of San Francisco, and others of our fellow citizens whose sentiments and sympathies are kindred to our own, to unite with us in Mass Meeting, at Musical Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of publicly expressing their feelings upon this grievous wrong.

Henry Seligman,
President Congregation Emanu-El.
Israel Solomon,
President Congregation Sherith Israel.
August Helbing,
President Eureka Benevolent Society.
J. P. Davies,
President First Hebrew Benevolent Society.
L. King,
President C. B. C. U.
M. B. Ashim,
President I. O. Bene Berith.

At half past seven o'clock, Mr. Henry Seligman, called the meeting to order, and Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, for the office of President of the meeting.

Mr. Heydenfeldt was unanimously elected, and on taking the Chair, spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The object of your meeting to-night has been made known in the call which has brought you together. I am not fully acquainted with the transaction upon which you are here to express your opinions. The details of it will, doubtless, be given to you by the other gentlemen who are present. The general aspect seems to be that, on a recent occasion, in the town of Bologna, Italy, a child of Hebrew parentage—an infant child, was snatched from the protection of his home by the ecclesiastical authorities, upon the pretence of his having been clandestinely admitted, by rights of baptism, to the faith of the church of Rome. The question does not appeal alone to the sect to which the child belongs. It is a direct attack upon the principles of humanity and civilization [applause,] and persecution of one to-day which may be the fate of another to-morrow [applause]. It was an act of tyranny which, in the very nature of things, must be adverse to the common sentiments of both Catholics and Protestants. It is strange, indeed, that in the middle of the nineteenth century we should be called upon to denounce such an outrage as this—strange that in this age of advancement, any man should be molested in his own theory of the future or the past—strange that we should still have an example of the existence of a power to enforce religious faith. But it may be asked what good can come of this meeting here, and the passage of resolutions? The answer is, we are uniting our voices to those of the rest of the civilized world, in forming a grand public opinion against this invasion of the rights of humanity, of liberty, and the social relations of mankind [applause]. Our Government may not have, according to the law of nations, the material power to stretch forth its hands with sufficient potency—rescue the child and restore him to the arms of his parents, but we have another power which is irresistible—the power of public opinion, which, if excited properly in this instance, the Mortara case will be the last of the kind that the world will ever see. (applause).

The following named gentlemen, on motion of Mr. M. M. Noah, were elected Vice-Presidents:

H. Seligman,	A. Hollub,
A. C. Labatt,	A. Wolf,
M. B. Ashim,	Aug. Helbing,
L. King.	Louis Cohn,
B. Schloss,	A. Tandler,
J. Solomons,	Dr. Regensburger,
B. Reinhart,	A. Wasserman,
Jas. Michael,	A. Godchaux,
J. Davis,	M. Mayblum,
Jacob Rich,	Eli Lazard.

On motion of Mr. Louis Cohn, the following named gentlemen were elected Secretaries:

G. S. Goodman.	Seixas Solomons,
Isaac S. Josephi,	S. L. Simon,
B. Hagan,	S. Uhlfelder.

Rev. Dr. Henry (Congregation "Sherith Israel") moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, upon the subject which had called them together. The resolution being carried, the following named gentlemen were appointed:

Rev. Dr. Henry,	Rev. Dr. Scott,
M. M. Noah,	Rev. Dr. Anderson,
G. S. Goodman,	Rev. Dr. Peck,
Isaac S. Josephi,	Dr. Wozencraft,
Seixas Solomons,	L. B. Mizner.

The Committee retired to discharge the duties assigned them.

Mr. Solomons then read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Cutler, which was received with marks of evident gratification:

To the Committee of Israelites, Mortara Case:
Saturday, January 15, 1859.

Mr. G. S. Goodman, Sec:—Owing to a temporary affection of the eyes, I cannot, I regret to say, be present this evening, to respond in person to your call. But let me say, I shall none the less be present in spirit, feeling, and interest, and in a hearty and indignant remonstrance against the cruel wrong, and the act of high-handed tyranny, which calls you together. I have read, with thousands of others, doubtless, the account of the Mortara outrage, with deep mortification for the men who perpetrated the act, and for those of the Christian Church who now sanction it and approved it.

It is a deed of shame which casts a shadow over the Christian name, and which every Christian believer should be anxious to disown. It is an act of religious intolerance, which is incapable of any vindication, and admits of no apology. It militates alike against the spirit of the age, against the whole spirit and precept of the Christian religion, and against the fundamental principles of the Protestant faith. And all Christendom must, if true to the great founder of its religion, forever repudiate this, and every attempt to make disciples, from either Jew or Gentiles, by force, and acts of violence.

As Christian believers we ought to feel shame at this unchristian act—falsely done in the name of christ—and sympathy, too, for the suffering parents and child, who were driven asunder by Christian dictation, and who are kept apart by Christian power.

As a man I would lift, with my fellow citizens, and with the whole Hebrew race in every latitude and land (14,000,000 in number), the voice of indignant remonstrance against this mean act of tyrany; nay, this most disgraceful crime.

As it is an act in conflict with the whole spirit and religion of Jesus it deserves the rebuke of all Christian people. And as it is an act at war with humanity, the Christian body who commits it, should be held to a strict account at the bar of public opinion, and the deed be branded with reprobation by the whole civilized world.

Yours, most respectfully,

R. P. CUTLER.

During the absence of the committee Dr. Eckman was requested to address the meeting.

He said that it was alleged that the child had been baptized in case of necessity, if so, according to the Roman law, the child, by the mere sprinkling of the baptismal element, is a Christian, and consequently brought under the dominion of the church. Strange! yet this is the law. The child was seized, as appears from documents (See Columns of the "Gleaner") under the supposition that he was in danger at the time the act was committed. But as appears from the deposition of two Medical gentlemen who attended him during his illness, no apprehension for his safety was at any time entertained. Under these circumstances, one would with reason suppose the act would be declared invalid. But according to concurrent testimony reaching us from all quarters, the Executive of Roman Law persists in the claim to the child, on the ground that the sign of the Sacrament, once impressed on the child in baptism, is indelible, andit therefore must remain a Christian, subject to those laws of the church which she claims the right to exercise over *all* who have ever been baptised. On this plea Edgar Mortara is torn from his home, his parents, and his people.

As the Mortara Case in all probability would become the great lever in the spread of religious liberty among all nations, it was important to know the true position of the case, and to allow the speaker to use the following illustration:

A merchant employs a clerk to transact a *certain* branch of his business, with the express understanding, not to interfere with any department not allotted to his care. The storehouse contains a variety of goods, some subject to, and others exempt from, duty. Those subject to duty, are required, by the regulation of government, to be impressed with a certain sign, the Seal of government. The clerk, led by a mistaken zeal to encrease the treasury of the state or for some other reason, mistaking goods not subject to taxation for such that are, marks them with the governmental seal, although aware that he, by so doing, contravenes the tacit agreement with his employer, and in the opinion of the latter (whose will the clerk had engaged to execute, and not his own,) inflicts a serious injury to the goods.

The mark being made, the custom house officers on notice, make a most unwarrantable irruption on the premises of the merchant, and confiscate the goods. These, brought to the custom house, on investigation, are found not taxable as, the mark was made on free goods—Government however declares the goods forfeited, on the ground that the indelible seal of state being once impressed, it is out of the power of government to restore them.

The speaker here applied the illustration to the Mortara Case, and was about to retire; but at the request of the Chair, resumed.

In the continuance, Dr. Eckman, to remove the onus of the case from any existing sect, endeavored to throw the fault wholly on the superannuated, Roman canon law, which being repudiated by the unanimous consent of the whole religious and intellectual world, a unanimous effort ought to be made to render it powerless. In continuation, he first showed that Christianity was not amenable for the rise of such inconsistent and unchristian laws as are contained in the Roman canon law which authorized the revolting act of Rome. Jesus *invited*, but did not *compel* men to follow him. Jesus could never allow the sword to be wielded in the enforcement of belief, or religion. Jesus, when surprised at night by the treachery of Judas, even then rebuked Peter for raising the sword, saying "Peter put up thy sword," and "they who take up the sword shall perish by the sword". That the successor of Peter in Rome does lift up the sword, is plain to all those who know of the horrors of even the present Inquisition of the Roman See.

Nor, continued the speaker, must the last deed of the Roman Executive be instrumental in raising any ill feeling against Roman Catholics. We must not identify *Catholics* with *Catholicism*. For, if the Mortara Case has, as yet, not produced any other benefit, it has opened the eyes of Christianity—of the world, and of Rome, and showed the great chasm which exists between the *living* and the *dead*—between Catholics and Catholic Canon law.

The late Mortara Case has shown the fact, that, notwithstanding the great extent of the Roman Catholic church, her code is at variance with the living, physical, intellectual, and religious world at large, and—with her own children. The two great arms of the Catholic church, France and Austria, have declared against Catholic canon law; the intellect and the religious sentiment of the whole religious and civil world (Catholic included) have declared against the violence authorized by the irrepealable and infallible codes of Rome. Thus, the last agitation showed the vast chasm that separates the living body and the soul of the human race, the power, intellect, and the religious affections of mankind from the tottering hierarchy with her idolized canons and their embodiment.

Here the speaker, perceiving the audience to grow rather restless, and not knowing how to interpret it, turned to the Chairman, when the gentleman, in a whisper, signified to him that the Committee had been waiting a long while in the rear of the platform, with the report of the resolutions.

The speaker then expressed his regret that his limits would not allow him to point out the danger of bringing the living in jndgment before the dead, by allowing canon law such a power over living men against their will.

That the principles of Roman canon law were subversive to the most sacred rights of man, (in the instance before us, the violence done to liberty of conscience is aggravated by an other aggression in the Executive of Roman law, thinking itself justified to tear the child from his home and connections), as this was done on the authority of the law, we can see no limit to its aggression. As Republicans, Roman canon law is deadly opposed—we cannot here point out how far on just grounds or otherwise—to all the rights sacred to Republicans, viz: Liberty of conscience, of private judgment, and of the press. This Roman canon law was antagonistic to civilization, progress, and religious toleration all over the world. It therefore is the duty to protest against its wide spreading aggression, and to combine in putting a dam to its power over any man who does not voluntarily submit himself to its dominion.

Dr. Henry presented the report of the Committee and made remarks upon the subject of the abduction. He thought, reflecting upon the remarks of Dr. Eckman, that the meeting had nothing to do with Custom House officers and goods of a particular mark, but with an outrage which affected not a Jewish family or the Jewish nation alone, but the whole world. He did not come to the meeting to denounce Catholicism, but to denounce an act of outrageous cruelty. He stood up to speak not in the name of the Jews, but in that of civil and religious liberty! (Dr. Henry's remarks were very much applauded.)

Mr. Seixas Solomons then read the preamble and resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, On the 23d day of June last, Mr. Mortara, an Israelite, was forcibly bereft by the authorities at Bologna of the person of his youthful son, upon the allegation that he was baptized in the Catholic faith by a menial of the household, at a time when sickness had made probable the anticipation of his death, and that, by reason thereof, his guardianship, education and personal control ceased to be the prerogatives of his Jewish parents, and belonged of right to the powers of the Papal Church.

The contemplation of such an act at this period of the world's history—when civilization reverses the sanctity of the domestic hearth, and tenderly regards the holy affections of the human heart; when the intelligence of mind has unclasped the fetters which fanaticism had erewhile wrought about the freedom of conscience, stifling the aspirations of free and untrammelled devotion; when the progress of religion and the counsels of moral influence are teaching the recognition of personal liberty as an absolute right—at such a time—the contemplation of such an act moves the mind in turn with surprise at the boldness of the aggression, with sympathy for the bereavement of its unhappy victims, and indignation and abhorrence at the intolerance and oppression which would sacrifice the inalienable rights of humanity to a canon of the church, that was supposed to have long become obsolete and buried in oblivion. *

The fell train of cruel and malignant persecutions which the records of the past disclose, when the red hand of sacrifice dictated absolute submission to the church as the tenure of mankind were absorbed in the usurped supremacy of the Sacerdotal robes, are freshened in the memory, and revived to the imagination, with all their associations of horror and disgust, until prudence and caution are awakened to the dread, if not the anticipation, of their repetition.

Public opinion, the great moral lever that controls alike the prince and the peasant, the mighty and the humble, the weak and the strong, is required to interpose against the dangerous assertion of power involved in such an act of intolerance.

With this view and intent, be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Israelites and other citizens of San Francisco, in mass meeting assembled, denounce this act of the Papal authorities at Bologna, as being sacrificial of the dearest rights of humanity—social, political, and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we regard with apprehension and regret this revival of a power whose intolerance and oppression history and experience teach as prejudicial to mankind, and to a just enjoyment of their natural rights.

Resolved, That we appeal to the recognized intelligence, virtue, and humanity of the head of the Roman Catholic Church to discourage the enforcement of a canon which is opposed to the enlightenment of the present century, and which must lead to consequences fraught with discord, evil, and danger.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Mr. Mortara in his severe affliction, and are ready to contribute every means at our command necessary to effect the restoration of his child, and to secure the households of others from a similar visitation.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the spirit of liberality and tolerance manifested by a large and enlightened portion of the Christian world in the expression of their disapproval of this act of tyranny.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to our Senators in Congress, with the request that they urge upon that body the moral power of our Federal Government, to co-operate with the several European powers in their endeavors to suppress religious intolerance and persecution, such as exhibits itself in the Mortara case.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Sir Moses Monteflore, President of the London Committee of Deputies, as a response to the address made to the Israelites of America, dated October 25th, 1858.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, tendered to the press for its liberal and kind co-operation in in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Rev. Dr. Scott having been loudly called, came forward and addressed the meeting with his usual eloquence He commenced by saying that he had never before entered a political meeting—a fact few persons who had been for years an American citizen, as he had been, could assert. He had never attended a mass meeting, but he was reminded by the presence of a friend, that he had been at camp meetings—places which he attended with profit. He was also reminded by the presence of another friend that he had attended a meeting in front of the Oriental Hotel, but there he was present to offer a prayer on the occasion of the Atlantic cable celebration, and he believed the supplication then uttered was good, because the address which followed was good. The fact was, he did not like to speak unless behind his desk at church, which was a breast-work, and afforded him protection. To this kind of public speaking, in the first place he was not accustomed. Why then was he there? He came there because he chose to come, and secondly, because he was invited. He was not therefore an intruder, the Rev. Doctor said he had always taken the deepest interest in the Hebrew race. The earliest lessons he had received, the first letters he had learned to lisp, were those composing the names of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. He heard those in his mother tongue and from his mother's lips—whose memory would be by him ever blessed. Wherever you find an Israelite—whether wandering in the wilds of Asia Minor, seeking a home where he

(*Continued page 4.*)

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Northern Assurance Company,
1, Moorgate st., London.

For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad

Established in 1836.—Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital, £1,259,760 or $6,000,000.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £180,000.

Chairman.—The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M. P., Director of the National Provincial Bank of England.

George G. Anderson, Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Anderson, 33 Mark Lane.

Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq., of Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech, 65 Moorgate st.

Duncan James Kay, Esq., of Messrs. Kay, Finlay & Co., 37 Threadneedle street.

Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., 17 Charles street, St. James's Square.

William Miller, Esq., of Messrs. William Miller & Co., St. Petersburg; 135 Piccadilly.

William Westgrath, Esq., of Messrs. Westgarth, Ross & Co., Melbourne; 20 Threadneedle street.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Jeafferson.

Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar and Leech.

Secretary.—A. P. Fletcher.

Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last, was submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 13 6—or about $560,000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and loss a nett balance of $10,337.11, 6. About $54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year	£9,328 3 0	$50,000
Renewal Premiums and Interest	66 691 19 6	330,000
Total Revenue for the year	£75,920 7 9	$80,000
Claims during the year	23,448 12 2	115,000
Number of Policies current, for capital amounting to	£1,977,722 11 1	10,000,000

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Amount of Accumulated Funds	£386,062 3 5	1,900,000
Revenue from all Sources	184,164 6 10	920,000

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per ent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

	FIRE DEPARTMENT. £	s.	d.	LIFE DEPARTMENT. £	s.	d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1844	29,824	4	7	42,368	13	4
" " 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855 (9 months)	37,303	0	9	33,374	2	11
1st Feb., 1856	77,850	19	6	62,184	7	11
" " 1856	91,306	3	6	67,902	18	3
" " 1857	101,230	13	6	75,920	7	6
" " 1858						

SMITH, BRO. & CO., Agents,
Corner of California and Battery streets.

aug3tf

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON

AGENTS FOR THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED agents will issue Policies on the most favorable terms, for the following well known and responsible Companies:

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....Hartford.
Phœnix Insurance Company.....Hartford.
Merchant's Insurance Company.....Hartford.
Quaker City Insurance Company.....Philadelphia.

ALL LOSSES

Will be adjusted and paid at our Office, as soon as proofs are rendered. EDWARD McLEAN & JOHN FOWLER, Agents.

OFFICE—Northeast corner of Clay and Battery streets.
s21 f

STEAMERS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS
—VIA—
THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC
THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS,

Carrying the United States Mails,

ARRANGEMENTS HAVING been made with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the transportation of PASSENGERS and FREIGHT from San Francisco to Ventosa, conveyance will hereafter

Leave Ventosa

Regularly on the arrival of the Company's vessels, on or about the 15th and 30th of each month,

FOR SUCHIL,

Connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful light draught iron steamer "SUCHIL" down the Coatzacoalcos River to Minatitlan; and the fast and favorite side-wheel steamship "*QUAKER CITY*," F. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will

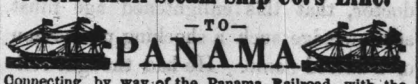
Leave Minatitlan for New Orleans,

with the California Mails and Passengers, on or about the 2d and 17th of each month.

For Freight or Passage from Ventosa to New Orleans, apply at the agency of the Louisiana-Tehuantepec Company, s u'h-east corner of Montgomery and Jackson sts.

Dec.1of *LUCIEN HERMANN, Agent.*

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.
—TO—
PANAMA



Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

SONORA.

Capt. WATKINS;.....Commander.

Will leave Folsom street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

JANUARY 20th at 9 o'clock, A. M., 1859.

—PUNCTUALLY—

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
ap23-td

California Steam Navigation Company.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

MARCH 1, 1858.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. POOLE.
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. R. T. CLARK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. E. CONKLIN.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

feb5.6m J. WHITNEY, President.

Henry Hentsch,
BANKER,
No. 120 Montgomery Street.

Draws sight and time bills of exchange, on:

De Rham & Co.,	New York.
Melly Romilly & Co.,	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.,	London.
Coulon & Co.,	London.
Hentsch Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Audeoud & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneve, Switzerland.
Schickler, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.,	Hamburg.
B. Metzler sons & Co.,	Frankfort A. M,

Buys certificates of deposit, and transact general banking business.

An Assay Office is annexed to the banking house and liberal cash advances are made on gold dust to assay.

jan.14.3m

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JANES,.....TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
—AND—
Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.,:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS

To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES

To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.

To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

N B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery-streets.

LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

feb26-6m

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL
Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours,

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29-5m

Private Boarding.
122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar1g-tf MRS. STODOLE.

WORMSER BROTHERS,
Importers of and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
m6 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb12-G&Y3m

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDER FOR CONFECTIONARY, PATRY, JELLIES, CREAM etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMAN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 *Montgomery Street,*

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels, with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficut warranty of the superiority of productions. n5tf

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S
COFFEE SALOON,
GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,
No. 128 *Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,*
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR. ☜

KOSHER MEAT.

Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.
SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר כשר

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 61
L. MILLER & CO.
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL.
American Beef.

ORDERS to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

ORDERS for FRESH VEGETABLES and FISH will be taken and forwarded to any part of the City according to order. dec9.

D. WOLF,
Second-street, between Minnie and Mission.
Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment o.
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—
Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. p16 3m

כשר כשר

DANIEL HARRIS,
Winchester Market,
Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,
..No. 88...

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked an Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B Orders to any part of the City PROMPTLY attended to, with promptness.

☞ Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET. 1m.3m4

כשר KOCHER MEAT. כשר

Joseph Frankenheimer
CORNER OF SANSOME, MARKET AND SUTTER STS.

HAS ALWAYS ON hand an assortment of KOSHER MEAT, fresh and smoked.

SMOKED TONGUES, BEEF and SAUSAGES: well cured and of excellent quality. Customers served punctually at any part of the city. n6tf

שוחט *MR. B. SILVERBLAT,*

Is employed as Shochat by the following butchers:
YALE ABRAHAM. See advertisement.
B. ADLER.
L. MILLER,
— SOLOMON.

ap.g13tf

כשר COSHER BOARDING כשר

JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding House at No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Battery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, healthy table, can be accommodated.

TO FAMILIES!
GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY,
at the well known old
WASHINGTON GROCERY,
NO. 137 WASHINGTON STREET.

This well known store has, from the quality of goods and the fairness of the prices, gained too good a reputation to require any further self-recommendation. The proprietor, therefore, only desires to bring to notice, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of German and English articles apper taining to his line, as: Dried Fruit, Pulse, Oatmeal, etc. (frish ground here) Pickles and Preserves; Delicious Dutch Herrings, all of which he is ready to dispose of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at moderate prices. j11-3m.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859. (5618.)

(*Continued from page* 2)

has none—in Egypt, Persia or America—there a gracious Providence watches over him, and the hand which touches him should be wary, They are God's people still. They are masters in many senses. Now the Czar, or the Emperor, or Her Gracious Majesty may commence hostilities or proclaim war, but Rothschild opens and shuts the gates of Janus. The speaker had always felt a deep and abid ng interest in the Hebrew race, wherever found but more particularly in those living on American soil, and he was present at that meeting because it was called to sympathize with the public and the oppressed, and because on all occasions he was ready to lend his humble aid for the promotion of peace and "good will towards men," in every portion of the globe [applause]. The next question which had been put to him, ever since he had the honor to be invited to attend the meeting, was, "What good could be done by coming here?" His reply was, "What good could be done by staying at home?" He thought that a great deal of good might be done, although he was of opinion that the United States could not interfere in the matter. Dr, Scott then read an extract from an article in the treaty which our government had entered into with the Republic of Uruaguay, which guaranteed civil and religious liberty to the citizens of both nations in the most comprehensive terms. The insertion of this article exhibited the earnest desire of our Government to extend the area of religious freedom, and all our Consuls and Ministers abroad are instructed to labor to secure similar concessions wherever such might be considered necessary. He thought he might venture the assertion that there is now no Protestant country in the world where those who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church did not enjoy full and perfect religious freedom. Even Sweden, the most obstinate and last Kingdom in Europe to grant such privileges to Roman Catholics, had yielded to the force of public opinion and granted equal rights to all its subjects, without distinction of creed. The Rev. Dr. next alluded to the letter of Mr. Cass in reply to the request for the interference of the United States Government. He did not pretend to controvert what had been laid down in that letter as the course which should be pursued by Government, but they could as citizens protest against the outrage, and raise their voices on the Pacific, which joined to those on the Atlantic, would not fail to be heard in the Vatican, as the tributaries emptying into the Mississippi swell ultimately into the mighty Gulf Stream, so does Public Opinion grow into a power which becomes irresistable. There is another point connected with the matter upon which he wished to offer a few remarks. It was for a great principle that they were assembled in mass meeting to make an appeal. It was "that every man's house was his castle." In the language of a British statesman, "the hut, cabin, or house of every English citizen was his castle, and though the winds might visit it, his Majesty could not." In this case, this great principle has been violated—the sacredness of the home was profaned—the rights of persons and property outraged, and the child hurried away three hundred miles over the mountains to become a Catholic, and all this, the result of misdirected religious principles. No religious act can be acceptable unless it be voluntary and free. That is a religious proposition which he thought would need no elaboration there. All attempts to restrain a man from worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience have proved entirely futile in all ages. In the formation of our own government, there was some who thought hat Christianity, if left to itself, would perish. But what does our history show? That the safety of religion—the safety of Christianity—was not put in peril by leaving it to be supported by man's own free will offerings. There is another assertion which he would also venture to make—that the cause of religion was promoted, and religion as firmly established in the United States, where it is left to the voluntary support of the people, as in any country where religion is established by law. After a few further remarks the Rev. Gentleman withdrew amidst loud applause.

Col. E. D. Baker next addressed the meeting. He said in one particular he was very unlike Dr. Scott. He observed that he never attended a public meeting, and he (the speaker) had attended many. Every man was liable to error, and in many things some thought that he had erred, but he was here to unite his voice in favor of religious liberty. As he stood there several reflections forced themselves upon his mind. In the first place, it behooved the American people, above all others, except the British, to express their sentiments on this subject, for though many other languages, in love and hate and sentiment, might be more expressive, yet, in the rights of man, liberty and freedom, the English language overshadowed them all. It was the same in history. It was fit, then, that in the English tongue should arise a strong, stern and indignant remonstrance against the invasion of the rights of any individual in any part of the world. It was probable that our government could not interfere, but there was a power higher than Presidents and Governments, and that was, as Dr. Scott had said before him, the power of public opinion, and to swell that opinion they were assembled. The spectacle which they presented that night was curious in many respects. They were going to send back to Italy lessons of law, civilization and government—they were to give out to the strong, deep music of humanity—they were returning to Italy more than they had received. From thence came the Cæsars, Plutarch, Columbus, and they were about to return more, compressed into the simple words of "civil and religious liberty." Let them reflect for whom they gave expression to their sentiments—not for kings or potentates, but for a people whom many supposed were smitten by God—for a member of a race whom God had never entirely forsaken, nor man conquered, and though the youngest nation on the face of the earth, let them rejoice that in all the great questions that ever arose they were always found on the side of right and justice. There was another reflection. It was that those who struck the Jew never prospered. The Jews were smitten by Titus and Vespasian, but where was now the arch of Titus and the statue of Vespasian; but there still exists the Jewish race and the Jewish language, and will continue till they are gathered around the hills of Zion. The Norman smote the Jew—the Jews will survive the Norman. Spain oppressed the Jew—burned him at the stake—and Spain is now the smallest and meanest of European nations. And if they would take lessons from the experience of the past they would cherish, as they have done, the Jew. In conclusion, he remembered that though they differed from the Jews in some matters of religion, they agreed in many, and it was their duty to exhibit to the world the high respect they entertained for them; and also declare that no matter who he may be king or kaizer, who lays his hands on the principles of civil and religious liberty would find their enemies both in speech and act.

Rev. Dr. Peck next addressed the meeting. He came on to the platform in response to the loud and continued call of the vast assembly, and was warmly greeted. He said he could hardly believe it was his name the people intended to use. He thought they were calling by a similar name some old familiar friend, and favorite speaker, whom they had long delighted to honor. But directly addressed, and assured that *he* was meant, and so kindly conducted to the stage, he could not refuse to utter a few words. He thanked the audience for their kindness. Only a few months since he came to this coast a stranger, but he had been treated with a degree of courtesy which would not allow him to feel himself a stranger. He exchanged compliments with the Rev. Gentlemen who had been to Camp Meetings; with the audience in the best of humor, and proceeded to say, in substance: I am mortified, Sirs, that the act of flagrant oppression which has called us together has been perpetrated in the sacred name of Christianity. Religion, exclaimed the speaker, made to bind fetters on men! Religion invade the sanctity and the peace of home, disrupt the most sacred ties of humanity, and tear away, with the hand of violence, the helpless child from the agonized parent! I am mortified, said the doctor, that this enlightened age must acknowledge such a shocking perversion of a sacred name. He had thought religion came down from Heaven to take off fetters and not to put them on, to emancipate and not to enslave. He thought it the all-prevading power of God, silently searching out human suffering, to give it relief, bringing balm to the wounded spirit and lifting up the head of the sorrowing. A great and ancient organization, hoary in crimes, and claiming universal prerogatives, directing its energies and pledging the credit of its infallibility for the right of abducting a helpless child, and forcibly retaining him *in duress* for the good of his soul! A child born free, and whose rights are as dear as those of the honorable gentleman who sits in that chair. And all this in the name of religion! Sir, said the speaker, if it were only for the purpose of rescuing our holy religion from so foul an aspersion, I would stand up at your call, and join my brethren and fellow-citizens in one hearty and indignant protest. If this were alone I can see ample reasons for the assembly of this vast concourse in whose bosoms of humanity there throbs but one heart to-night.

He would express one thought more: There is, said he, one grand fact in the nature of man which I delight to recognize. One element of natural humanity which has survived the fall. I mean sympathy for the oppressed. Pervert, trample on, or bury as you will that inborn tendency of the soul, it rises again, always and everywhere, to utter its protest and assert its divine prerogatives. To this law of our being you can never appeal in vain. What, said the doctor, is the meaning of this demonstration? This at least it means, that you may not lay your hand on the social, civil or religious rights of any individual, in a way to attract general attention, without rousing the indignation of the world. Outrage the rights of a child, and you touch a nerve that vibrates through the length and breadth of civilization. Let him be a little child—yet he was made in God's own image. We do not ask whether he was nobly or ignobly born—whether his parentage be rich or poor, one only question comes up from the deep sense of justice—HAS HE HIS RIGHTS? and if not his cause is the cause of true manhood everywhere, and the cause of God. Be assured, sir, when we can tamely submit to such an act of public injustice, the same rights of our own homes are laid upon the altar of sacrifice. Oh, he exclaimed, it is one of the sublimest events in the history of the race upon which we are now gazing. A dark and mysterious hand has reached out and seized a child—a single, obscure child, and the nerve of the world is in agitation! A great principle is attacked—a sacred right of humanity is invaded, and a tremor runs through the nations, revealing the grand fact that at least in one thing the race is a unit. It is as much as to say, with an authority that should make the knees of the oppressor smite together. Take off that hand there! Give back that boy to the arms of his agonized parents If you are deaf to the wail of the helpless Israelite, hear the command of the civilized world. Deaf to this, also? Then hear thy doom in the thunder tones of indignation which come rolling up from every land beneath the sun.

"Mr. Chairman", said the speaker, "there is one way, and but one in which we can approximate a just conception of the wrong which might oppress every man here. Let such a visitation come to your own home; let your own fire-side be desolated by such an act. Look upon your own dear boy as the tears start from his eyes, and hear him say 'I want to go home,' look at the wife of your bosom and see her wringing her hands in agony, and then say if you would not be thankful for the voice of sympathy, even if it steals upon you with the softness of the zephyr; but what gratitude would spring up when you knew that the thunders of a generation were saying "your child shall be free". [great applause] Sir, said he, I have some time heard of a child severly injured in the street, where a lady ran to him, lifted his bleeding head and wiped the blood from his throbbing brow; and with tears falling from her eyes she gently kissed the boy, when some one coming up, said, "is that your child madam?" "No," said she "but he is somebody's child." This Jewish boy is not ours indeed, but gentlemen he is somebody's child. [great applause] Then let every man that is a man stand up. If he has a great heart, let it throb with its greatness of sympathy, and power. If it be a little heart let it beat away, until the throbbings of brother-hearts shall be heard and felt at the Vatican. As I sit down sir, said the speaker, let me say, the power which we invoke to-night, is rising, while that which has done us this wrong, is hoary and decrepid with age and with sins. However it might have been, thirty or a hundred years ago, this usurped authority over the religious faith of the world will not be endured. From this time on, the tyrant of a fallen ecclesiastical power, and a dreaded secular arm, must unloose its grasp of the quivering heart of humanity, and the true religion of right and of love rise up in its stead. No system of wrong and outrage can forever defy the voice of the world.

Mr. F. P. Tracy was the next speaker He said they were not here because they were all of the one religion. There were many conflicting religions represented among them. They were not there to advance any particular religion, but because, under the cover and misuse of the name of religion, a great wrong had been committed. The history of the act had been given to them to-night. One poor boy had become the representative of a great idea, and God, in his providence as in every age, has made the affliction of one family conducive to the welfare of the many. In this case as in all others, the would find that the providence of God would be on the side of the right. Now, what is to be done? He did not believe in anything that had nothing to be done He liked to see things practical. H. would like to see physical force back public opinion. He would like to see canon laws, when colliding with right, met with other cannon. What was to be done? Our Government has been invited to join with the British Government in a remonstrance. The powers of Europe have remonstrated. It was supposed that our Government would not be backward in so cheap and harmless a proceeding, if it was only for the sake of the popularity. What was the answer? The answer of Mr. Cass might be boiled down to this, that it is the settled policy of the United States to abstain from all interference in the concerns of other countries. Was that the doctrine which prevailed when the hills of Yorktown were shaken by the cannon of our forefathers? or when they availed themselves of the assistance of French soldiery? Whatever may be the doctrine of Cabinets, the people of the United States subscribed to no such doctrine. They did not believe it when they spilled their blood in the cause of Greece, neither was it the opinion of the gallant young Crittenden. It was not the doctrine of the people that they should hold back while other nations extended protection to the suffering. He liked the roar of the old British lion, and the glare of his eyes across the sea. He asked to see the old lion, turn to bay again, as he did in the field of Agincourt. What is to be done? It is said that as men we should express our opinions on this subject; then, as a nation of men, let us express a nation's will; we are to expect nothing but renewal of such outrages again and again He remembered that he saw Pius IX in '47. He saw him sitting beside Cardinal Antonelli, who, like another Mephistophiles, cold and unimpassioned, whispered in his ear, and changed the character of him who otherwise might have been a kind and patriarchal ruler. Expect nothing from that quarter. The canon law will not be changed. We have to act. The canon law of Italy is the canon law of San Francisco. Our protection is the want of power of those who hold the canon laws. And the Pope would baptise every one of us, if he only had the power. Should they increase upon us, God knows what the end will be. They cannot, here in San Francisco, enter our families and tear away our children; but in nursery tales we are informed that there were ogres whose principal business was to devour children, and the servant maids we have here, if allowed to perform the religious rights which have brought sorrow into the family of Mortara, may, to some extent in a religious point of view, supply the place of the imaginary monsters to which he alluded. * * * *
He expects censure for not being prudent and cautious, but nothing should be kept back when the rights of man are in question. As man, we must see no man outraged. It is the duty of all to protect his fellow creature. Arnold, of Winklefield placed himself in the front rank. Let the voice of the nation be uttered. He thought that the Congress of the United States should express their opinions on this subject. He thought that some modification at least could be found of that anti-American doctrine, that we are not to interfere with the internal affairs of any other nation. He remembered a story which he once heard of two men who occupied a house jointly. It took fire on one occasion, and one of the men refused to aid the other in extinguishing the flames on the ground that it was not his end of the house. The position taken by the Government was somewhat similar. It was not their end of the house, and they did not want to interfere. But he said that it was all the one structure, and that when one was in danger it was the duty of the other joint proprietor to lend their assistance to aid in saving it from destruction.

Mr. M. M. Noah in response to a call made for him, stepped forward, and said, that although not accustomed to address mass meetings, religious assemblies, or in fact the public, save through the manipulations of the pen, and the still greater agent, the press, he would prove recreant to the most cherished theories of his life, did he not avail himself of the opportunity to give utterance to his feelings on the subject which had caused so respectable and numerous a gathering; more particularly if these were subjects of pride to him, it was being an American by birth, and an Israelite at the same time. He could not promise the auditory eloquence equal to that which had preceded him, and if they expected to hear high flowery sentiment they would be disappointed. It was his intention to deal with facts. He might perhaps adduce nothing new, nothing that would entrance or electrify. Yet the subject was one he had ever held dear, a principle he had ever combatted for, and he was still willing to don the armour of truth to combat with prejudice and superstition. The cause which brought this vast assemblage together—the cause of civil and religious liberty—was the grand fundamental principles which originated the great and glorious republic of these United States. Part of our national history, the realities of which come down to us from the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth rock, were to secure those great and sacred rights of civil and religious liberty, and, as citizens of a free and enlightened nation, we must lend our aid in maintaining these doctrines when they invade the rights of any one, no matter however humble. Whilst the Puritans settled the wilds of Massachusetts, Roge Williams founded Rhode Island. The Dutch People sailed up the noble Hudson and founded New York. Penn and the Quakers sought refuge from the English yoke in Pennsylvania, and at a later date the persecuted Catholic driven by religious bigotry from their mother country, sought refuge on the shores of the Chesapeake and built up Maryland. I might instance the foundation of all the great and illustrious thirteen original States of the confederacy, the same principle, the love of civil and religious liberty which finds utterance and circumstance in the gathering I see around me, stimulated those hardy pioneers to stem an unknown ocean and fathom an unpenetrated land. That principle lives in a political view in the Constitution of our federal government, and although statesmen may differ as to the ostensible means by which it shall be maintained, I have that confidence in the wisdom of those who control our national destinies to feel assured that some movement will be made in behalf of this great and absorbing principle though it be instanced in the relief of the poor and obscure Mortara boy from the thraldom of Rome. The events of the present day justify me in such belief, for when a Christian, a Catholic and foreign missionary, had been ruthlessly slain by the Mahommedans in Turkey, in Asia, the United States government sent the ship of war Wabash to act in concert with the English and French forces in obtaining redress against the foul murder, and securing Christians from like violence it the future. When the Wabash was removed, the Macedonia was sent in her stead, and she was commanded by a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion. This principle is further instanced in the fact that in our treaties with mahommedan powers, the United States does not claim to be a Christian nation—as religious toleration is a fundamental principle in the government—and yet she sent her armed vessels in defence of the Christians who had been slain in a mahommedan country. As an Israelite, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that the Catholic church assimulates with my own in form and ceremony, in fact Judaism is the "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night" to Christianity. Remove us and where are your witnesses to prove that Christianity has aught of a foundation beyond tradition. The Jew and the Catholic stand before the world the only ancient representative of revealed religion, and on this spot, and reviewing the kaleidoscopic changes of the past, I cannot refrain from mentioning that the United States are indebted in a great measure to the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian creed for California, they being the pioneers in bringing that religion to these shores; and we now, as Californians enjoying the full benefits of civil and religious liberty, should send back to old Europe our expressed opinion against the invasion of these great rights. The Israelite never seeks to make proselytes of any other religious creed—seeks for no power over his fellow man's religious opinions—invades the sanctity of no family—insults no nation or nationality; and only asks from his fellow man that he shall do unto him even as he would wish to be done by. The Jew is a law-abiding citizen in every land, and particularly so in the United States; and as such, is entitled to all the consideration given to good citizens of every creed by this great and enlightened Government.

As one of the representatives of the Jewish people, I stand here to-night to express their hearty thanks to the citizens of San Francisco for their warm expressions of sympathy in this matter, which is so dear to them all—their civil and religious rights. I have no doubt in my mind that this grand swelling voice of sympathy, will stand for the acknowledgment of these great rights, will redound to the credit of California, and in the end be of vast benefit to her, as the eyes of all the oppressed may look toward this great State on the Pacific, as a land of refuge against oppression of every kind. Yes, it may be the means of bringing thousands to these shores to aid her in her onward path, being attracted by all that is daer to the humau heart.

The Rev. Dr. Henry then made a short closing address, speaking freelingly on the subject, and closed by thanking, in behalf the Jewish population, the people of this city and the Clergy of the Christian Churches in particular, for the liberal manner in which they have come forward this evening to assist us at this meeting.

Mr. Seixas Solomons then offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this assemblage be tendered to the Hon. Solomon Heydenfeldt, for the able manner in which he has presided over this meeting.

Mr. Isaac S Josephi then moved that the meeting adjourn, after adopting which, the vast assemblage dispersed.

Clippings From The Daily Papers.

We clip the following from the "Evening Telegram:"

The presence at the meeting of a large number of Catholics, and the deep interest manifested on the occasion by that class of our citizens, would indicate that the sentiment of disapproval of the conduct of those who committed the Bologna outrage is confined to no particular religious sect or political party. This is as it should be. The question is one that enters directly into the bosom of every family, whether Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant. The snatching of the boy Mortara from the guardianship of his parents, and forcibly removing him beyond the reach or presence of his natural protectors, is a bold violation of the most sacred principle recognized by the Christian world. It is an act which painfully conflicts with the liberal spirit of the age. It is an outrage upon humanity, and especially subversive of that religious liberty which is our boast, pride and glory. As was well remarked, it is not alone the instance before us which should arouse our indignation. It is Mortara's child to-day. Whose to morrow? If public opinion has the power some claim, the case of Mortara is the last of the kind we shall ever be called on to condemn.

We take the annexed from the "Alta," of last Sunday:

The meeting was largely attended by our citizens, both Christian and Hebrew, and a number of speeches were made on the subject, which were listened to with marked attention. and interrupted by frequent bursts of applause, in answer to the sentiments expressed by the speakers. The great questions of civil and religious liberty involved in this abduction of the child Mortara, are at variance with the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States, and of the cherished sentiments of our people. As a Christian nation, an act of this kind, on the part of any branch of the Christian church, should be disowned and condemned and the voice of all Christian people be raised against the further continuance of the child in the custody of that branch of the Christian church, now, withholding him from the bosom of his family and the religious faith in which he was born.

It is against the spirit of the age—of the nineteenth century, for such an act to go unheeded, and if persisted, will tend to seriously affect the cause of religion, and particularly of that denomination of the Christian church which has perpetrated this act of violence.

We extract the following from the "San Francisco Daily Times:

The meetings of Israelites throughout the United States in relation to the Mortara outrage have been characterized by

Continued page 8.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12 G4m

S. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL.
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c,
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G3m

J. K. LABATT. J. J LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 160 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
☞ Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Furnishing Goods in their line, which they sell at very low prices. oct29m3

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags. Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

TAAFFE McCAHILL & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
AND
CARPETINGS,
SACRAMENTO ST., CORNER OF FRONT.

Prints, Drills,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Ducks, Ticks,
Denims, Linens,
Towels, Diapers,
Table Cloths, Table Covers,
Muslins, Quilts, &c.
Silks, Shawls,
Dress Goods, Cashmeres,
Merinos, Parasols,
Laces, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimps, Hosiery,
Blankets, Flannels,
Under—Shirts and Drawers,
Colored and White,
In Minero, Silk and Cotton.
Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, very superior.
s9tf

S UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
eq19-G6m.

DRY-GOODS.

Weynemann, Pick & Co.,
89 and 91 California st.,
(EMPIRE BLOCK,)
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BY THE
PIECE OR PACKAGE,
BLANKETS—RED, WHITE, BLUE AND GREEN;

Prints,
French and English Merinos,
Alpacas,
Castores,
Marseilles,
Carpets,
Hearth Rugs,
Crumb Cloth,
Linen Goods, of all kinds,
Window Curtains,
Damasks,
Wool Plaids,
Ginghams,
Velvets,

Hosiery,
Velvet Ribbons,
Black Oil Cloth,
Pilot and Beaver-cloth, French Hats,
Bik Oil cloth Hats,
Shirts,
French and English Muslin Delane,
Spool Cotton,
Farmer's Satin,
Marshall's Linen thread,
Bunting.

And a Full Assortment of
DRY-GOODS!
FOR SALE
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
s29-tf

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 71 California-street.
Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper in as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesal market prices. ap9-3m

---

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento-street, above Battery, (2d floor.)
N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with espatch. ap9-3m

---

E. COLEMAN,
IMPORTER OF
Embroideries, Laces, Millinery Goods, Fringes, Ribbon Velvets, Silks, Buttons, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, &c.
No. 84 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Basement. aug13tf

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber o
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5u

FRIEDLANDER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 90 California street.,
Fresh Goods received every Steamer.
aug 27tf

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.
H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
157 Sacramento-srteet, between Kearny and Montgomery-streets.

SIMON BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SIMON & BOHM
Importers and Jobbers of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
59 Sacramento, betw. Battery and Front street;
SAN FRANCISCO.

JANSON, BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
NO. 95,
Battery Street, corner of Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Dec3

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. B. PRICE
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
BATTERY STREET
San Francisco.
dec17.

Hamburger Bros.
Beg leave to announce to their Friends particularly, and to the public in general, that they have resumed business.
They have reopened, and they cherish the kind hope of soon again seing that patronage of their numerous friends extended to them while they never flatter themselves to have deservedly enjoyed,
111 Sacramento St. betw. Sans. and Mont.
where they will keep constantly on hand and receive by every Steamer from the East, a general ASSORTMENT of domestic and FANCY DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES MILLINERY GOODS YANKEE NOTIONS &c. &c. which they offer at the lowest market rates.
P. S. Store will be closed on Saturdays.

CLOTHING, &C.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento-street.
COATS. PANTS, VESTS.
UNDERRCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
☞ Ca l and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento-street.
mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods Yankee, Notions. Cutlery, Perfumery, &C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12 G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-st.,
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra.
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansome Street.
mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same n strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. j4. G3m

---

R. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street, ap9-3m

---

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,
..AT HIS OLD STAND..
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.
ap9-tf

SACRAMENTO.

JOSEPH LORYEA,
Importer and Jobber in
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & C.,
Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,
No. 146 J-street, between 5th and 6th-streets,
SACRAMENTO.
N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free charge. ap9-m

S. ROSENBAUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug. 27tf Oroville, Butte County.
Collections specially attended to.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
133 Clay st., Office No. 8, up stairs,
aug27tf San Francisco.

B. L. BRANDT,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,
No. 100 California Street, - - - San Francisco
—o—
GRAINING, MARBLING, GILDING, ETC., ETC

HOOPS & KANARY,

PAINTING PAINTING
In all its branches;
GLAZING, GILDING &c.
142 [illegible] Street,
Third door West of Montgomery Street.
Dec3

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C

OLIVER & BUCKLEY

Have now landing and in Store, and for sal at LOWEST RATES,
3000 kegs White Lead,
20,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
2000 " Varnish (English and American),
700 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),
5000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
6700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities),
Together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers.

We have also at all times on hand
Camphene,
Sperm Oil,
Polar Oil,
Tanners' Oil,
Lard Oil,
and Solar Oil,
In Lots to Suit, at
86 and 88 Washington St. and
87 and 89 OREGON street.
oct15-3m2dp.

CAMPHENE AND OIL!

—Manufactured by—

A. C. DIETZ & CO,

Office and Store--132 Washington Street,
between Montgomery and Sansome opposite the market,
We offer at the lowest market rates:

Camphene.

We can warrent our Camphene, to be superior to any other manufactured in this state, burning free of all smoke and giving a pure white flame, leaving no colour or crust on the wick after burning. We can produce positive proof, that one gallon of our Camphene will give as much light, as one gallon and a quart of any other, And a great advantage to country merchants and dealers, that it will keep good for six months, and turn as clear and free as the first day it was manufactured,

We have constantly on hand: Oil of all descriptions as:
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
POLAR OIL,
CHINA OIL,
NEATS FOOT OIL,
MACHINERY OIL,
LINSEED OIL &c. &c.
TURPENTINE,
BURNING FLUID AND
95 PER CENT ALCOHOL,
Also a large assortment of Lamps, Of all descriptions.
dec, 17.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick A lcohol, Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
ffice, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.
ml3-tf

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS
ap3

H. M. NEWHALL. E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S *SHOES,*
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

M. BERNHEIM,

(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)
Wholesale Confectioner,
—AND—
IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 104 CLAY STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery.

Informs his Customers and the Public at large, that he has opened this Establishment, where he has always on hand a large Stock of Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops, Lumps, Mottoes, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Ju Jube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every variety of confectionery.—A thorough acquaintance with the business, by a practice of six years, renders him competent to guarantee his goods.

☞ Please call No. 104 Clay street, San Francisco. Orders for the country punctually attended to. j18-tf

PULU! PULU!

SCHREIBER'S DEPOT,

180 JACKSON STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

Pulu is the Healthiest. Softest. Cheapest and most Durable Material for Bedding now in use.
The Genuine Dry Pulu
Is imported from the
SANDWICH ISLANDS.
And sold only by
Jacob Schreiber.

THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST an article of WET PULU, which at times finds its way into this market, and which is calculated to prejudice people against the article generally.
FLEAS will not live in pulu Bedding. ja7-tf.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTON.

Parents and Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at
133 Clay street, abovd
Merchant's Exchange.
DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION
The school is open to all classes.
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
To THE SENIOR CLASSES.
Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5½ P. M.
To THE JUNIOR CLASSES.
Tuesday and Thursday from 4 to 5 1-2P

JEWELRY.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 3-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

JOSEPH BROTHERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,
&c., &c.,
149 Montgomery-street, between Clay and Merchant.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap9-3m

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and A bro types, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the mallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud, upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

DR. A. M. LORYEA,

Physician to the "Chibrath Bikur Cholin Ukedisha," No. 217 Clay st., one door below Dupont st. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 12 to 3—and 5 to 6, P. M.,—and in the evening. s20tf

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington
jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
1 9.3 m San Francisco

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.
Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.
feb5-G&V3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

MINISTER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Congregation Emanu-El of San Francisco, Cal. wishes to engage at the earliest possible date
A Minister and School-Superintendent,
and is now ready to receive applications Amount of Salary **Three thousand dollars** PER ANNUM, WITH THE USUAL PERQUISITES.

Term of first engagement: NOT LESS THAN THREE NOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

Applicants in all cases will please to send in their Credentials, as well as all such references that may not only be necessary but also tend to facilitate preliminary negotiations.

Henry Seligman — President
B. Hagan — Recd. Secy.
A. Tandler, A. Wasserman, B, Hamburger, A. Halphen, H. Greenebaum } Committee on Ministry

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 14. 1858
dec17tf

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,
82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)
All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.
☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

Continued from page 5.

moderation and sense, and a commendable spirit of justice in the general principles enunciated in their resolves, as well as in their demands for their own protection. That held at Musical Hall on Saturday evening, a report of which is elsewhere given, was in no way inferior in enthusiasm or respectability to those in the Atlantic States. The speeches of the several eminent men on that occasion were indicative of the public feeling, which it is evident in this instance is not confined to the Jews, who are the parties immediately interested, but to every denomination by whom religious and civil liberty is deemed an indispensable requisite of society. The action of these meetings cannot directly effect redress in the case to which the attention of the civilized world has been turned, but they will not fail to exercise a strong influence upon our Government, and will, we trust, be the means of inducing it to co-operate with European powers for the suppression of religious intolerance, as exhibited in the Mortara case.

Intervention.

Memorial of the English Protestant Association to the British Government.

Your memorialists are aware that it may be contended that her Majesty's government has no strict right to interfere in matters relating to the laws or internal administration of a foreign country; and also that the present case, having arisen in Roman States, may be considered as a still further complication of the affair.

Your memorialists nevertheless very respectfully desire to remind your lordship that on former occasion s the inter vention of the foreign office has been exercised, and successfully exercised, in a friendly way to procure the liberation of some who had been wrongfully imprisoned.

In the year 1844 the case of Dr Kalley occurred, who had been imprisoned for conscience sake by the Portuguese authorities at Madeira. A deputation waited on Lord Aberdeen, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Kalley was restored to liberty. on this case your memorialists do not much rely, because Dr. Kalley was a British subject.

Two stronger and more recent cases have, however, occurred in referene to persons not British subjects; one was the case of Dr. Achilli, who had been imprisoned in the Inquisition at Rome: and the other that of a man and his wife, of the name of Madiai, who had been imprisoned tt Florence.

In each of these latter cases the parties were foreigners; there was was a British minister at Florence, and a consular agent at Rome. Strong sympathy was expressed, both in the case of Dr. Achilli and that of the Madiai in this country and elsewhere. Representations were made by philanthropic persons, the intervention of those whose high position in European diplomacy gave them great weight was called into exercise, and the liberation of Dr. Achilli from the Inquisition at Rome, and the Madiai from their imprisnment at Florence, was accomplished.

Your memorialists therefore respectful ly lay the matter before your lordship, and humbly pray that it may be considered in what manner the influence of the British government, exercised so often with success in defense of civil and religious liberty and the rights of the oppressed, may be now exerted for the restoration of the child Edgar Mortara to his parents at Bologna, and that steps may be taken accordingly.

Signed, on behalf of the Commitee,

JAMES LORD, Chairmrn.

Protestant Association, 31 Strand,
November 3' 1858.

Memorial of the Scottish Reformation Society to the British Government.

Edinburgh, Nov. 19, 1858.

That your memorialists have heard with deep sorrow and regret, that in Bo logna a child named Edgar Mortara, of Jewish parents, has been carried off by the emissaries of the Pope, and forcibly confined in the Roman States against the wish and protestation of the parents.

Your memorialists consider that this is a breach of all human right, a startling exhibition of assumption and intolerance, which, unless checked, may expose every British subject and others beyond the pale of the Church of Rome to be treated in the same manner.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that the influence of the British Government may be brought to bear upon the above case, and that steps may be taken for the restoration of the child.

Signed in the name and on behalf of the Scottish Reformation Society at Edinburgh.

J. H. BALFOUR, Chairman.

REPLY.

Foreign Office, Nov. 24, 1858.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing a memorial addressed to the Earl of Malmesbury, by the Scottish Reformation Society, praying that the influence of the British Government may be exerted for the restoration of the Jewish child Edgar Mortara to his parents, at Bologna, I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that he apprehends that the interference of the *Protestant Government* of Great Britain, would be entirely unavailing after the earnest efforts of *Catholic* states have failed. I am further to state that his lordship does not share in the apprehensions of the memorialists, that children of British subjects may also be abducted. If such an outrage took place, it could not be perpetrated with impunity.

I am, dear sir, your most humble servant,

G. Hammond.

G. R. Badenoch, Esq., 6 York-place, Edinburgh.

Non Intervention of Sardinia.

We lately reported that the cabinet of Turin had intervened in the Mortara affair, but from latest reports it transpires that Sardinia abstained from all interference, from the apprehension that its intervention could only be injurious to the issue. Zeitung des Judenthums.

Sardinia being a free government, its proximity cannot be very agreeable to the Roman sec, hence the policy of Sardinia in its non-intervention.—[ED. GLEANER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC POWERS.—All the Catholic powers have sent protestations for advices to Rome respecting the Mortara infamy. A note has been communicated to Antonelli, I believe by France, in which is stated in good set terms that the chucrh must reform itself and advance with the age, or run the risk of seeing its temporal authority swept away by the revolution, and its spiritual authority much weakened. Cardinal and Pope are both said to have answered "That is our affair." Who baptised young Mortara? it has frequently been asked. But up to this time I have heard no answer given. Let me settle this question. The pious nurse was one Anna Morisi, of St Giovanni in Persiceto, a province of Bologna. She was discharged from the Mortara family for the scandalous life she led, and then went to live in the service of one Madame Helena Bignati, who very shortly sent her away, having discovered that she was a thief, and that her conduct was of the most shameless kind. It was at this period that this pious person revealed the secret she had hitherto guarded, namely, that she had administered baptism to young Edgar Mortara. Such are the holy agents of the holy church of Rome.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Intervention and Non-intervention.

The history of nineteen centuries has showed us how effectively every dominant sect has acted its part in persecuting, when it had the power; they all cried "we have a law,, they all claimed for that law "infallibility,, and rarely forgot to follow it up to the letter. The reports, of the most recent, annels record Jewish Catholic, Protestant and Mahomedan persecutions. Is it not in time, and in the interest of all the creeds and sects of Europe and America to appeal to their respective governments to have the principle of religious liberty adopted into the code ofinternational law ?. Europe and America will gladly join; and Asia and Africawill not stand behind; and the Holy See, could not refuse her assent in this work of Love. Let the subject be urged at once, and much good will be effected without much difficulty.

Depositions in the Mortara Affair.

[COPIES.]

DOCUMENT NO. 1.

Pontifical Government—The Senator of Bologna.

At the instance of M. Momolo Mortara, registered in the Communal record office this day, No. 2711, I hereby certify that it results from the registry of this office of the population, that Edgar Levi Mortara, son of Salomon, commonly called Momolo Mortara, was born in this city, the 27th. day of August, 1851.

In witness thereof, given from our residence this day, 27th. of July, 1858.

L.S. (Signed) L. DA VIA

(DOCUMENT NO. 2)

Pontifical Covernment.

Being called upon to state the pure truth, I declare that having been the medical attendant of M. Momolo Mortara, and his family, from the day they first came to establish themselves in this city; I have been called upon, together with Professor Daveri, to attend on one of his sons called Edgar, of about one year old, and we found him suffering from a worm fever, and that such was likewise the opinion of the said Professor. That I have cured him of that disease, and that we never thought of his life being in danger.

We have instilled the same tranquility into the minds of his parents, his relatives and servants of the family; and I am ready to confirm the above statement, even on oath.

I sign this certificate,

(Signed) Dr. PASQUALE SARAGONI.

Provincial Commission of Health.

I hereby certify the above signature of the surgeon Dr. Pasquale Saragoni, for the vice president, the Governmental Councillor

L. S. (Signed) Domenico Boschi.

We hereby certify the above signature of the Marquis Domenico Boschi, acting for the vice president of this Pontifical Commission of Health.

Bologna from the Apostolical Palace, 31st. July, 1858.

In the absence of the Legate, the Governmental Councillor,

(Signed) ANNIBALE VINCO. RANUZZI.

Swiss Opinion on the Mortara Affair.

The "Journal of Geneva," after reproducing from the Journal de Debats," an article on the Mortara case, expresses a hope that the Swiss Government would follow the example of France, and remonstrate with the Pope on the crime. Two divisions out of the three forming the Papal army, this Journal observes, are commanded by Swiss generals. It is Swiss soldiers who form the strength of the army. Such a crime should not be permitted under the very eyes of General Kalbermatten, commanding at Bologna. The same paper brings under notice a similar case some time ago, when a young Swiss girl was cunningly abducted from the Protestant parents, and taken to a Neapolitan nunnery. Switzerland, our cotemporary concludes, has a right to speak out, for without her what would become of either the Papal States, or of the kingdom of Naples.

Great Mortara Mass Meeting.

A monster Mortara meeting was held by the Israelites of New York, on the 4th of December last, which was attended by about 2000 persons.

Musical Hall, last Saturday, is supposed to have contained an assembly of about 3000 souls. In smaller cities the different sects are less clanish.

PARIS.—THE BUDGET OF THE CONSISTORIAL TEMPLE.—The Parisian leaders of the Jewish community have at last made to the members a concession which is highly extolled by the "Archives Israelites." The Consistorial Temple is no longer a close vestry. It has for the first time published its budget for the years 1856 and 1857. In order to enable the administrators of our London syagogues to institute comparisons between the wants of their own congregation and those of the central synagogue at Paris, we copy the budget as we find it in the columns of our contemporary. The receipts have amounted—

	frcs.	cts.
For the hire of seats	18,200	50
Produce of "mitsooth" and offerings	9,597	0
Marriages	13,245	0
Other income	4,467	70
Total	15,500	20

The expenses have risen—

Salaries of Ministers after deducting the portion contributed by the state	7,400	0
Office expenses	2,000	0
The Choir	8,897	30
Subaltern officers	5,857	55
Police, firing, and lighting	7,632	50
Expense for various decorations	1,782	30
Miscellaneous expense	3,831	10
Total	37.582	75

Besides, 26,000 francs were collected for special purposes, and about 20,000 were spent for the supervision of kasher meat, in the temporary support of ministers and their widows, in pensions to superannuated officials, salary to an assistant rabbi, an indemnity to the chief rabbi, and in a loan to the general fund.

SYSTEM.—**We were not a little surprised on being obliged to address the meeting on Saturday last, at a time when the field before us was quite a different one to what we had anticipated. According to the arrangement, we were to be the last speaker.**

Special Notices

NOTICE.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKEDISHA.

Members of this society are requested to attend a special meeting, Sunday next, January 23, at 7 P. M., for the next Yodar celebration.

SIMON CRANE,
Secy.

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21. I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning beethren of good standing are respectfully invited. M. B. ASHIM, Pres.

LEWIS KAPLAN, Sec.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KING, President.

f5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.